A TREATISE ON SILK, WOOL, WORSTED, COTTON, AND THREAD,

DESCRIBING THEIR
NATURE, PROPERTIES AND QUALITIES,
WITH INSTRUCTIONS
TO CLEAN THE MANUFACTURES IN
THE HOSIERY BRANCH,
AND AT THE SAME TIME
PRESERVE THEIR COLOUR AND BEAUTY;
(CALCULATED FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES.)
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS
ON
FRAME-WORK KNITTING,
KNITTING WITH WIRES,
AND PATENT MANUFACTURIES.

By R. MARCH,
HOSIER, (N° 230) TEMPLE-BAR.

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OPPOSITE ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, STRAND.

[PRICE ONE SHILLING.]

INTRODUCTION.

THOUGH the want of printed inſtructions to clean the manufactures in the Hoſiery Branch *has been a long and univerſal complaint, no treatiſe upon that ſubject, previous to this, has as yet appeared. The reaſon ſeems to ariſe from the ſuppoſed difficulty of combining in the ſame perſon the* Author *and* Manufacturer; *thus the experience of the latter by not having the aid of the former, has been confined to the knowledge of a few individuals, which otherwiſe might become a benefit to ſociety.*

To break through this falſe delicacy, *I have undertaken the following treatiſe, not* *that I aſſume to myſelf the merit of Authorſhip, or ſet up the leaſt pretenſions to literary fame; the long experience I have had in my profeſſion, communicated in a plain conciſe manner is alone my claim; the Public will therefore, I hope, attend more to my* matter, *than my* manner, *and ſeeing the utility of my treatiſe (particularly as it applies to all thoſe more immediately concerned in the* Silk, Woollen, Cotton, *and* Thread Branches) *not expect from me the* embelliſhments of ſtyle, *which were I capable of uſing, would, in my opinion, ill ſuit a work of this kind.*

Having ſaid thus much as an excuſe for my turning Author, *I have but to apologize for the delay given to this Treatiſe, which only aroſe from the great variety of buſineſs*

I am engaged in, aſſuring the Public, *ſhould this effort meet with their approbation, it will encourage me, at a future period, to lay before them ſome improvements in this buſineſs much more worthy their conſideration.*

THE AUTHOR.

SILK

IS the internal produce of worms, who feed on the leaves of mulberry-trees, which are much cultivated in *Perſia*, *China*, *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, and other warm climates. In *South-Carolina* this culture has been attempted with ſucceſs, and the Silk was imported into *England* until 1776; to facilitate that undertaking, I took an active part, and had the pleaſure to ſee the produce of each ſucceeding year amazingly improved.

SILK in its firſt ſtate is curiouſly ſpun in the ſhape and ſize of a walnut, which is called a *cacoon*, ſeveral of which are put into warm water, and run together on a reel, ſo as to make one thread of raw ſilk; after it is dry, the ſkeins are wound, doubled and thrown; there are ſeveral crops of ſilk in the year; in *Bengal* there are ſix.

THE firſt ſpinning, or outſide of the *cacoon* is the thickeſt ſilk, and the inſide, or laſt ſpun is the fineſt, which ſhews how neceſſary it is the *cacoons* ſhould be carefully doubled, for when the ſilk is run half off, it requires an additional thread or *cacoon* and ſometimes more to be added, to keep the ſilk even; yet this is too frequently neglected, which in ſome degree accounts for the thick and fine parts in ſilk. The reaſon why the *cacoons* are fineſt at the bottom, is owing to the ſtrength of the worm being nearly exhauſted; when the worm has done ſpinning ſilk, it ſpins a floſſy bag, too fine to be wound, being very little ſtronger than a ſpider's web, in which it dies.

TURKEY, ITALIAN, FRENCH and SPANISH SILKS are called Skeins.

Bengal is called *Pigtail* and *Novi-reel*, and *China*, *Books*; raw and thrown Silks are imported under the following denominations;

BELADINE, BRUTIA, CALABRIA, REGIO, MERCIA, VALENTIA, CHINA, CANTON, BENGAL, NOVI, PIEDMONT, FOSSAMBRONE, PEZZERO, FRIULI, ITALIAN, and CAROLINA.

Their different qualities partly proceed from unfavourable ſeaſons and change of climate, but moſtly from inattention to the culture of the trees.

When the leaves are moiſt, full ſized, and the fibres fine, the *cacoons* are fine in proportion; if the leaves are dry, hard, and the fibres ſtrong, the ſilk will be gouty and of a bad quality. BELADINE is of a very rough nature, yet ſuperior to all for durability; BENGAL, before it was improved by the *Eaſt-India* Company was a poor hungry ſilk, almoſt void of beauty, and when manufactured and worn a little, had much the appearance of cotton.

BRUTIA, CALABRIA, and CAROLINA are of a good quality but not very even for want of attention; the latter, if particularly attended to, would be inferior to none. FRIULI is fine and beautiful; ITALIAN good and midling; PIEDMONT is very curious; NOVI good and bad; PEZZERO and FOSSAMBRONE very good; REGIO, MERCIA, and VALENTIA good and bad; CHINA for its natural good quality and beauty, both before and after it is dyed, is preferred before all others, and is uſed by moſt manufacturers of note, eſpecially when it is reaſonable; when the price is high, other ſilks are ſometimes ſubſtituted.

There requires great attention in preparing ſilk for manufacture, the preſent mode of cleaning it from gouts and burs is ſo far incomplete as to admit of the greateſt improvement, and is an object of the utmoſt importance, eſpecially to the *Eaſt-India* Company.

In 1777, I invented a ſimple machine purpoſely to free ſilk from burs, without loſs of time or attendance, to which I made an additional improvement to take out the gouts, throw the ſilk, and aſcertain its fineneſs; a chain of occurrences have intervened to prevent the machine being made publick, ſince its completion.

WOOL

On account of its great and various uſes, is very juſtly eſteemed the ſtaple commodity of ENGLAND, the various ſorts proceed from climate and paſture; warm climates and rank paſture produce coarſe wool, cold climates and fine paſture produce fine wool, which at this time is very ſcarce, owing to the favourite mode of encloſing; the moſt curious of all grows on ſheep that feed between the mountains in *North Britain*, being very long and exceeding fine; but the quantity is very little, ſeldom to be had, and is very valuable.

IN *Spain*, Wool is an object of the firſt importance, a prodigious number of ſhepherds are employed to attend the ſheep while they feed between the mountains of *Aragon*, where they regularly follow the ſun; large quantities of this wool are imported here, the ſtaple being ſhort and fine is particularly uſeful in the broad cloth manufacture.

THAT climate and paſture produce various ſorts of wool, is proved to a demonſtration. A merchant, with whom I am acquainted, when he was a commander in the *Guinea* trade, took ſome ſheep among his live ſtock, and left two on the coaſt; the next voyage he was ſurprized to find they had loſt their wool, and were become as ſleek as goats.

On one ſheep there are three ſorts of wool, coarſe, midling, and fine; ſheep are waſhed previous to their being ſheered, and the wool of each ſheep is rolled up into a fleece, then unrolled, ſorted, and put into bags or packs.

To comb WOOL.

A certain quantity is oiled, and drawn regularly on each comb, the teeth of the combs are then moderately heated over a charcoal fire made in an earthen ſtove, reſembling the ſize and make of an oil jar, which hath four holes at equal diſtances, in which the teeth of the combs are placed while they heat. The comber takes two of theſe combs, and repeatedly draws the wool with the teeth of one comb from the teeth of the other; he then heats that comb which contains the wool a ſecond time, and after fixing the comb on hooks properly adapted for that purpoſe, he then draws out the wool which is rolled up into a top fit for ſpinning. The reaſon for heating the teeth of the comb is this; it infuſes the oil into the ſpiracles of the wool, which then admits of being drawn out longer and finer.

IT is a cuſtom to keep tops for ſix months, to render them tougher, or more fit for ſpinning. In Summer they are fit much ſooner than in Winter, which proves the effect proceeds from heat: I am confident, from repeated experiments, that tops may be made fit for ſpinning in a few days, which is an object worthy the attention of worſted-makers; I therefore recommend them to try every means with heat.

Various MODES of ſpinning WOOL.

IN my memory wool was ſpun on the long wheel only, which was tedious and irregular, the wheel being at leaſt five feet perpendicular, with one ſpindle. This wheel was turned by a peg with the right hand, and the wool ſpun from the left, by the hand being extended as the wheel was turned, and the worſted wound on the ſpindle alternately.

THE next invention was a one handed wheel, ſo called from its motion, being continued with one hand, and the yarn ſpun with the other, and twiſted with a ſpindle and flyer. In 1750 a wheel was invented to ſpin with both hands, turned with the feet; lately machines have been invented to ſpin many threads at once, and are called *ſpinning jennys*, for ſome of theſe patents have been granted, but not one of them ſpin the yarn perfect.

TO remove ſuch great impediments, I have invented a regulator, ſimply conſtructed to ſupply the machine with a certain quantity of wool; it is adapted for fine or coarſe ſpinning, and will twiſt the yarn more or leſs, fit for any manufacture.

The fineneſs of yarn for the weaving branch is aſcertained with a reel and hammer that gives notice when a certain number of threads are contained in the ſkein, which is taken from the reel and weighed. Yarn for frame-work-knitting is ſlack thrown; for knitting with wires it is ſmartly thrown, which accounts for its unpleaſant wear.

COTTON WOOL

Is a vegetable cultivated in warm climates, particularly the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*; the *Eaſt-India* wool is by far the moſt preferable, being fineſt, longeſt, and moſt durable when manufactured. No wool but yarn only is imported from the *Eaſt-Indies*, it being ſpun ſo very cheap by the natives, (from their manner of living on rice and water, and the faſcination of their prieſts, whoſe dictates they implicitly obey) as not to exceed the rate of one penny per day.

Skeins of Surratt-Yarn are about three feet long, more fit for candle wicks than manufacture.

Birds-Neſt Yarn is a coil from two to ſix inches long, adapted by the natives for the ſhuttle in the weaving branch, it is eaſily wound by being put on a taper runner, with the narrow end up.

Pigtail, or Portee Yarn is in ſkeins about thirty feet long, purpoſely warped for weaving, the threads being croſſed ten, twelve, ſixteen and twenty times, according to the work for which it is intended; It never was imagined that this yarn would ever be brought from *India*, or wound, which it certainly is at much waſte and expence, by being placed *ſpirally* on a *vertical* runner, which requires the utmoſt vigilance from its alternate motion; after it is wound, it is doubled and thrown from three to nine threads, for hoſe which are ſold from four to twenty-one ſhillings per pair.

In 1775, I invented a machine to wind double, and throw this yarn any number of threads with one continued motion for half the uſual expence, and three fourths leſs waſte, which is at this time continued in practice.

It requires the niceſt attention to gather *cotton wool* from the pod in which it grows, the huſk being brown and eaſily broken, is apt to mix with the wool and injure it; Several machines have been invented to

CARD and SPIN COTTON WOOL,

Eſpecially in and about *Mancheſter*, and patents have been granted to three or four; one, the property of Mr. RICHARD ACKWRIGHT and Co. at *Crumford*, near *Matlock* in *Derbyſhire*, turns out very advantageous; ſeveral thouſand threads being ſpun at once by water, which will in time ſtop the importation from *India*.

Before I proceed to *thread* or *linen-yarn*, it will be more regular to treat of it in its primitive ſtate, as

FLAX,

Which is a vegetable raiſed from ſeed, it grows from two to three feet high, and prodigious quantities have been imported from *America*; after it is cut, dry, and the ſeed preſerved, it is beat purpoſely to ſeparate the ſtems from the flax, which is dreſſed on regular ſets of iron teeth from one to ſix inches long, which are fixed in boards about one foot ſquare each, through which the *flax* is repeatedly drawn, begining with the coarſeſt ſet, and ending with the fineſt. During this operation, it is frequently ſcraped with a blunt edged knife, to looſen the ſtems that eſcape the teeth; the laſt ſet of fine teeth cleanſes it of that ſhort ſtuff, which is unfit for manufacture; it is then folded up into ſmall bundles for ſpinning on the one handed wheel, or a wheel turned with the foot. In the proceſs of ſpinning linen-yarn, it is common for the ſpinner to ſupply the thumb and finger with *moiſture* from the *mouth* repeatedly, which enables her to draw the flax regular, and unite it the ſtronger, as it receives the twiſt. It is a general remark that the *females* thus *employed* in *ſpinning*, are *pale* and *unhealthy*, naturally *thirſty*, and addicted to drink much; that they are perpetually *teized* with a *ſhort huſky cough*, and fall into conſumptions, all of which moſt certainly proceed from this *inſenſible loſs of nutrition*.

TO remove ſo bad a cuſtom, I recommend ſpinners to fix a ſpunge at the bottom of the diſtaff ſupplied with water, which will more conveniently furniſh the thumb and finger than the mouth. By introducing ſpunges likewiſe, the ſpinner may ſpin flax on the two handed wheel, by fixing a ſpunge to each diſtaff. If this hint ſhould be univerſally adopted, it will afford me infinite ſatisfaction, as it will be the means of preſerving the lives of many of my fellow creatures, and at the ſame time it will improve manufacture.

The good and bad qualities of THREAD or LINEN-YARN

May be known from the following obſervations: Good yarn is even ſpun, ſoft, white, and gloſſy: Bad yarn is uneven ſpun, rough, gouty, and appears of a heavy dead colour.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, DUTCH, and SILESIA YARNS

Are known from the number of threads in each lay, the number of lays in each hank, and hanks in each bundle; the fineneſs is known by its weight as before recited, (*ſee worſted yarn*)

IT may not be amiſs to acquaint the Public of a valuable diſcovery of the *Baroneſs de Aichlbourg*, from *Vienna*; this lady makes to all appearance, *ſilk from flax*, I have worked it, and tried many experiments to diveſt it of its beauty, but without effect; the Baroneſs has been juſtly rewarded by Government for the invention, which is now carrying on in the *Iſle of Man*, under the auſpices of a capital houſe; and from this diſcovery and encouragement, the public may ſoon expect to be ſupplied with manufactures of flax ſilk.

HAVING now gone through the neceſſary obſervations on the modes made uſe of in manufactures, my next object is to give deducible rules.

To clean White Silk HOSE.

Make a lather of the beſt ſoap, firſt clean the feet only, which will prevent the legs being diſcoloured with foul ſuds, particularly when the feet are ſtained with the tan of the leather, which will diſcharge when damp.

THEN waſh the hoſe in a firſt and ſecond lather of a moderate heat, and then in a third blued with ground indigo prepared with ſpirits of vitriol, which may be purchaſed at moſt ſilk dyers; this muſt be uſed with the utmoſt caution, a tea ſpoonful being ſufficient for forty-eight pair of hoſe, the quantity muſt likewiſe be proportioned according to the number you have to clean. Firſt ſhake the veſſel, meaſure the blue you intend to uſe, and ſtir it well in a pint of hot ſtrong ſuds, and then mix it in the third or laſt lather. If the pint of ſuds is not ſtrong enough to kill the blue, the hoſe will be ſpotted. Soap ſhould not be rubbed on the hoſe, as it will deſtroy the beauty of the ſilk, no matter how expeditious they are cleaned. After they are dry, place them ſmooth in a damp linen cloth, roll them up, let them remain about ten minutes, then take them out and put one pair on each leg, the firſt hoſe right ſide out, drive in two nails or tacks, one on the front edge of the legs, and the other oppoſite on the back edge, hitch the top or welt over the head of the tacks, then put the other hoſe on wrong ſide out, and turn the welt over the heads of the tacks likewiſe. To *gloſs them*, rub the hoſe one way on the right ſide while they are damp, with a coarſe dry linen cloth rolled up hard.

THE better to ſupply the want of legs, hoſe may be pulled into any ſhape while they are damp, which form they will certainly retain until they are cleaned again; mangling hoſe makes them wide and ſhort, and puts them out of all ſhape.

To clean coloured SILK HOSE.

The greateſt attention is required, they muſt be cleaned directly in the ſame manner as the white, but with the utmoſt expedition to prevent the loſs of tender colours, which will certainly diſcharge if the hoſe are kept long in hand. Blue is not required, except in ſky blue or lead colours. When they are clean, the ſuds muſt be wrung well out, then roll them flat in coarſe dry linen cloths, and wring them in freſh cloths repeatedly until you have preſſed out all the ſuds. If you have legs, ſet them to the fire, or in the ſun to warm, while the hoſe are cleaning, and when the ſuds are well wrung out, put one hoſe only on the heated leg immmediately, right ſide out; and when it is nearly dry, pull it up to the proper ſize, and hitch the welt over the heads of the tacks; heating the legs will certainly preſerve the colours.

WHERE legs are wanting, place the hoſe ſmooth in coarſe dry cloths, and dry them in that manner in the ſun, or at the fire, as quick as poſſible; it is the air and ſuds that diſcharge the colour, which runs into red ſtreaks ſo much complained of, and which plainly proves that to wring out the ſuds, and get the hoſe dry expeditiouſly, is a very eſſential matter to preſerve colour and beauty.

SILK waiſtcoats, &c. may be cleaned by obſerving the preceding rules, though in town it is not an object, the expence is ſo trivial. Silk-dyers that make it a trade to clean garments, make uſe of binders to preſerve colours; the ſame drug that preſerves one colour, will diſcharge another, which proves that experience and care are both required to clean garments that are made of many colours.—The ſame nicety is not required

TO CLEAN WORSTED MANUFACTURE.

Wool being of a much ſtronger body than ſilk, it receives the dye more effectually, and is not liable to injure from being cleaned; but as it has not as yet been proved why white worſted hoſe ſhrink moſt, the following obſervation will, I preſume, ſufficiently elucidate that point.

Suppoſe four pair of hoſe were made with different proportions of colour mixed with white, that pair made with the moſt coloured worſted would ſhrink leaſt, and that pair with the leaſt coloured worſted will ſhrink moſt; the reaſon is evident, the ſpiracles of the *wool* are glutted with the dye, which prevent the hoſe from ſhrinking; of courſe white worſted hoſe ſhrink moſt, contract, and become matted and thick, which likewiſe in a great meaſure proceeds from being rubbed with ſoap in the cleaning, which ſhould be avoided.

TO remove that *roughneſs* which naturally appears on ſilk hoſe, put one hoſe on a leg, and ſinge it with paper, move the flame backward and forward to prevent the hoſe being burned; all kind of worſted hoſe ſhould be repeatedly ſinged and bruſhed.

TO STOVE WORSTED HOSE WHITE.

After they are cleaned, and the ſuds wrung well out, a veſſel, or cloſe box, at leaſt four feet perpendicular, muſt be provided, the hoſe muſt be tacked or pinned together at the top, and ſuſpended a-croſs a line, placed at the top of the veſſel for that purpoſe; three ounces of brimſtone is ſufficient to ſtove ſix pair of hoſe. The brimſtone muſt be put into a ſmall iron pot at the bottom of the veſſel, and ſet on fire, and ſo remain twelve hours; the ſtove muſt be covered up cloſe to prevent the evaporation of the ſulphur.

TO CLEAN THREAD and COTTON HOSE;

They muſt be waſhed in three lathers, but not blued; if they can be dried in the ſun ſo much the better, in order to preſerve them white, put ſpirits of vitriol into the laſt ſuds, (which ſhould be very ſtrong for that purpoſe) at the rate of four drops to each pair of hoſe, and ſtir it well in the ſuds.

Unbleached THREAD and COTTON HOSE

May be cleaned in hay-lee, and the colour preſerved brown, but then they muſt not be expoſed to the ſun to dry.

To make HAY-LEE:

Boil hay in ſoft or rain water for four hours, let it ſtand ſix hours, and then ſtrain it off for uſe; the more hay is boiled in the ſame quantity of water, the darker it will make the colour.

To clean BLACK SILK or WORSTED HOSE.

Take hay-lee three parts, and chamber lee one part, make it of a moderate heat, and clean the hoſe three times in freſh lee; if ſoap, or ſoap ſuds are uſed, it will turn the hoſe brown; after ſilk hoſe are dry, rub them well on the right ſide with an old worſted hoſe rolled up hard, this will gloſs them.

OBSERVATIONS on the MANUFACTURES in the HOSIERY-BRANCH.

I am aware that in this part I may give offence to ſome individuals, eſpecially thoſe that wiſh to keep the *Public* ignorant, reſpecting the manufactures in the Hoſiery-Branch, but as this treatiſe was written expreſsly for *Public Uſe*, I cannot paſs over in ſilence thoſe defects in frame-work-knitting the *Public* ſo juſtly complain of, and which muſt ariſe from *bad workmen*, *bad frames*, *bad materials*, *cuts*, *miſſinks*, *ſinker-razes*, *needle-razes*, *tuck-loops*, *drop-loops*, *half-loops*, &c. —— The reader will benefit very little from theſe terms, unleſs perfectly converſant in the practical part of the manufacture, the wear muſt therefore determine the quality; moſt people examine the tops of hoſe, which are commonly made of the worſt materials: When hoſe are made with good ſilk, they will be free from burs and ends, and not appear thick in one place and thin in another. Some hoſiers pretend to ſell ſilk hoſe that will not wear rough, there is no ſuch thing in nature, there is a floſſy ſkin on all ſilk, which riſes on the ſurface of hoſe, &c. on the firſt wearing, and which in a little time rolls off, but the great roughneſs of ſome hoſe is a proof of bad ſilk, or it may proceed from the negligence of the throwſter, in not properly cleaning the ſilk from burs and gouts.

Real ſpun ſilk wears rougher than any other manufacture, owing entirely to its being carded and ſpun from the waſte of fine ſilk, it is doubled two, and ſome three threads for hoſe, there may be from twenty to thirty threads of fine ſilk in one thread of ſpun ſilk, which account for its durability.

Ferret ſilk, ignorantly, or improperly called ſpun ſilk, and ſold as ſuch in manufacture, is much inferior to ſpun ſilk, though much ſmoother; it is made from burs, and the bags the worms die in, it is fine and ſoft, has a flat appearance like cotton, and wears but very indifferent.

Hoſe made with a mixture of ſilk are in diſrepute, from an idea that they cut and fall into holes; to remove ſuch a vague prejudice, I poſitively aſſert, that ſilk and worſted, ſilk and cotton, and ſilk and thread do not cut, provided they are made good, I make them from eight to twelve threads, as high in price as twelve ſhillings per pair, I have no complaints of cutting.

'Tis impoſſible to anſwer for the wear of white thread hoſe, the thread being ſo much injured in bleaching.

Nineteen out of twenty of thoſe that call themſelves hoſiers (but who literally buy and ſell only) are entirely ignorant of the quality of ſilk, &c. either before, or after its being manufactured. Eminent hoſiers, and other manufacturers have been deceived, which plainly evinces, that to attempt to lay down rules, whereby the reader might be perfectly acquainted with ſilk, &c. would be voluminous and nugatory; however it will be very proper to recite thoſe accidents that frequently happen to hoſe in wear, and for which the maker is unjuſtly blamed.

Some people imprudently cut or pull off ends, knots, and ſeaming threads, which in fact ſhould be done by an experienced hoſier, otherwiſe they are ſure to fall into holes: Gentlemen ſhould likewiſe ſee that the tongues of their knee-buckles are properly turned down, more hoſe are torn and deſtroyed through that omiſſion than any other way; the ſeams in ſhoes behind alſo, but more particularly the worſted and ferret with which ſhoes are bound, ſoon chafe holes in the heels and inſtep; if the ſhoes were bound with ſoft black leather, that complaint would entirely ſubſide.

Some people inconſiderately ſew tape on the heels of hoſe in order to ſtrengthen them, nothing is more inconſiſtent; hoſe are elaſtick, the tape is not; of courſe tape will tear holes in the hoſe wherever it is thus applied.

It is very common to ſee holes in the feet of hoſe the firſt time they are worn, occaſioned by pegs in the ſhoes, ſmall particles of ſand and gravel, and the hardneſs of ſome feet, which ſocks, in a degree, will prevent.

SILK WAISTCOATS and BREECHES

Are ſoon deſtroyed by *ſhalloon* linings from *friction*, ſilk linings, or fine cloth face-ings ſubſtituted, would turn out to much better effect; breeches that are elaſtick ſhould not be lined, but worn with drawers, the lining confines them and wears them out much ſooner than they otherwiſe would be. Breeches ſhould be made without a leg ſeam, otherwiſe the two ſeams from repeated motion will ſoon chafe out.

KNITTING with WIRES

Is noted for durability, yet is diſcouraged from its being coarſe, hard, and unpleaſant in wear.

I now come to treat on manufactures, for which I have an excluſive right by patents,

tents, and which, I hope, in doing no more than ſtrict juſtice to, I ſhall not be thought to give an intereſted deſcription of; the firſt of theſe is,

THE PATENT KNOTTED MANUFACTURE,

Which is both durable and beautiful, is very elaſtick, and pleaſant in wear, and will not run, if torn, by accident. To complete and eſtabliſh this work, I paid the moſt unremitted attention, and in return, have been generouſly rewarded with the approbation and encouragement of the *Public*; the next is,

THE PATENT CHAIN, PLAITED LACE, NETWORK and VELVET,

Which from the *ſimple* conſtruction of the *machines*, and the mode of working them, is not liable to the injuries recited in frame-work-knitting, ſince it cannot be cut in making, or fall into holes ; it is two, three, and four-fold thicker than any other elaſtic work, and is without exception, the moſt *pleaſant*, *beautiful*, and *durable* manufacture in this *kingdom*. It hath no wrong ſide, and may be made into an endleſs number of patterns. I am enabled to ſupply the Nobility and Gentry with this manufacture in a variety of complete dreſs ſuits much cheaper than the French, particularly wide *lace*, for dreſs gowns, ſhades, cloaks, handkerchiefs, aprons, ruffles. &c.

FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM